हूं कि एक वैरायटी नहीं है । जैसे पंजाब में 5–7 वैरायटीज का किया । हमारा तकरीबन 8 प्वाइंट कुछ हुआ करता था 7 प्वाइंट भी कुछ हुआ करता था Now we have reached 11% something.

शुगर रिकवरी भी आ रही है और पैस्ट रजिस्टेंस भी है ।

This is a constant process and it is according to the climatic conditions, tropical or non-tropical regions दोनों चीजों का अलाहिदा-अलाहिदा करना पड़ता है । जैसे महाराष्ट्र और आंध्र प्रदेश या कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु उनके लिये स्पेसेफिक है आपके जो हिमालयन रिजन हैं पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और इन चीजों में अलाहिदा है ।

This is a separate thing and everything is done a ccording to the given regional climatic conditions and we take trial runs on the fields, put demonstration plots and then, advise farmers to adopt those new techniques and new varieties. That is all.

शहरी निर्धनों के लिये मूलभूत सेवा कार्यक्रम

*84. श्री गोपाल सिंह जी० सोलंकी :
कु० सरोज खापर्डे

क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1992–93 के दौरान शहरी निर्धनों के लिये मूलभूत सेवा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश के और विशेष रूप से गुजरात के किन-किन शहरों का विकास किया गया और इस प्रयोजनार्थ प्रति शहर कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) A list of cities in the country, including the State of Gujarat, in which the Scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor was operational during the year 1992-93 is given in at Annexure-I (*See* below) Central funds released for the Scheme during the year 1992-93 to the various States is given in the enclosed Annexure-II. Allocation of funds to different towns within the State is done by the State Governments.

(b) Community participation is the foundation on which the programme has been built up. This participation is achieved through setting up of neighbourhood development committees and community development societies who priorities their needs and prepare community development plans. These plans are to be implemented by the slum dwellers with the Community Organisers of the Project acting as catalyst for improving the quality of life at the slum level as well as strengthening of grass roots' democracy. By the end of 1992 about 2220 Neighbourhood Committee have been constituted in the UBSP towns. 2116 mini plans have been prepared. 276 Community Organiser have been appointed for enriching community participation.

Statement-I

State-wise list of towns covered under the Programme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP).

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Towns under UBSP
1	2	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Guntakal 2. Hindupur 3. Ichapuram 4. Anadalvalsa 5. Vizianagaram 6. Bobbili 7. Parvathipuram 8. Salur

†सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री गोपालसिंह जी० सोलंकी द्वारा पूछा गया ।

1	2
	9. Nizamabad
	10. Bodhan
	11. Kurnool
	12. Rajamundry
	13. Kakinada
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1. Itanagar
	2. Naharlagun
	3. Pasighat
	4. Along
	5. Tezu
3. Assam . .	1. Dibrugarh
	2. Jorhat
	3. Silchar
	4. Guwahati
	5. Nagoan
4. Bihar . .	1. Muzaffarpur
	2. Darbhanga
	3. Munger
	4. Ranchi
	5. Gaya
	6. Bhagalpur
	7. Bihar Sharif
	8. Jamashedpur
	9. Arah
	10. Katihar
	11. Dhanbad
	12. Chapara
	13. Bukaro
	14. Sindegar
	15. Jantara
	16. Latahar
	17. Kharwara
	18. Patna
5. Goa . .	1. Marmagoa
	2. Mapusa
6. Gujarat . .	1. Ahmedabad
	2. Surat
	3. Jamnagar
	4. Bhavnagar

1	2
	5. Meheana
	6. Kalol
	7. Nadiad
	8. Anjar
	9. Junagarh
	10. Bharuch
	11. Rajpipla
	12. Deesa
	13. Dhramgadera
	14. Lindi
	15. Porbunder
	16. Keshod
	17. Palanpur
	18. Bardoli
	19. Anand
	20. Visnagar
	21. Ankleshwar
	22. Jambusar
	23. Surendranagar
	24. Wadhwan
	25. Verawal
	26. Una
	27. Mangrol
	28. Vyara
7. Haryana . .	1. Faridabad
	2. Sonepat
	3. Gurgaon
	4. Panipat
	5. Rohtak
8. Himachal Pradesh . .	1. Hamirpur
	2. Chamba
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Jamnu
	2. Srinagar
10. Karnataka	1. Bangalore City Corp.
	2. Raichur City
	3. Bellary

1	2
	4. Hospet
	5. Devangere
	6. Bijapur
	7. Chintamani
	8. Koppal
	9. Gangavathi
	10. Shahabad
	11. Chamarajanagar
	12. Chitradurga
	13. Gulbarga
	14. Hubli Dhawad Corporation
11. Kerala	1. Neyyathinkara
	2. Varkkala
	3. Punalar
	4. Paravoor
	5. Kodungallor
	6. Chavakkad
	7. Ponnaini
	8. Thiroor
	9. Vadakara
	10. Thalassery
	11. Kannur
	12. Kanhangad
	13. Kasargode
	14. Thiruvananthapuram
	15. Kollam
	16. Allappuzha
12. Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal
	2. Berasia
	3. Jabalpur
	4. Katni
	5. Raigarh
	6. Khasia

1	2
	7. Rajnandgoan
	8. Mandsaur
	9. Khandwa
	10. Burenpur
13. Maharashtra	1. Bombay
	2. Amravati
	3. Kalyan
	4. Aurangabad
	5. Solapur
	6. Kolhapur
	7. Nagpur
	8. Nasik
	9. Buldhana
	10. Malkapur
	11. Achalpur
	12. Wardha
	13. Yavatmal
	14. Jalgaon
	15. Panvel
	16. Ulhasnagar
	17. Mira Bhaindar
	18. Sinnar
	19. Bhagur
	20. Gangakhed
	21. Dhule
	22. Parbhuni
	23. Beed
	24. Chandrapur
	25. Akola
	26. Malegaon
	27. Manmad
	28. Bhandara
	29. Gondia
	30. Bhusawal

1	2
	31. Chalisgaon
	32. Jalna
	33. Latur
	34. Chopda
	35. Osmanabad
14. Manipur	1. Imphal
	2. Jiribam
	3. Sekmai
15. Meghalaya	1. Shillong
	2. Turu
16. Mizoram	1. Aizawal
17. Nagaland	Nil
18. Orissa	1. Kendrapura
	2. Jajpur
	3. Talcher
	4. Chatrapur
	5. Baripada
	6. Phulbani
	7. Korapur
	8. Jagatsinghpur
	9. Balasore
	10. Bhanjanagar
	11. Puri
	12. Bhubaneshwar
	13. Berampur
19. Punjab	
	1. Amritsar
	2. Ludhiana
	3. Jallandhar
	4. Patiala
	5. Pathankot
	6. Hoshiarpur
	7. Moga
20. Rajasthan	1. Jaipur
	2. Pilera
	3. Chomu
	4. Kotputli
	5. Dansa
	6. Lelsol
	7. Dholpur
	8. Bariand
	9. Raja Khada
	10. Ajmer
	11. Udaipur
24. Sikkim	1. Gangtok
	2. Naya Bazar
	3. Rangpo
	4. Singtan
	5. Motti
	6. Jaethy
22. Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruttur
	2. Mettupalayam
	3. Villupuram
	4. Chidambaram
	5. Thenali Nagaram
	6. Bodinata Kanur
	7. Dindigal
	8. Palani
	9. Kumbakunam
	10. Thanjavur
	11. Mayiladuthurai
	12. Nagabattinam
	13. Virudhunagar
	14. Rajapalayam
	15. Sivakasi
	16. Coimbatore
	17. Madurai
	18. Cuddalore

1	2
23. Tripura	1. Amarpur
	2. Udalpur
	3. Belonia
	4. Sabrrom
	5. Agartala
24. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra
	2. Aligarh
	3. Mathura
	4. Meerut
	5. Ghaziabad
	6. Hapur
	7. Kanpur
	8. Farukkhabad
	9. Varanasi
	10 Bellia
	11. Mirzapur
	12. Gorakhpur
	13. Moradabad
	14. Bareilly
	15. Shajehanpur
	16. Allahabad
	17. Fatehpur
	18. Lucknow
	19. Raebareily
	20. Hardoi
	21. Faizabad
	22. Gonda
25. West Bengal	1. Purulia
	2. Cooch Behar
	3. Bankura
	4. Bongaon
	5. Habra
	6. Ashokenagar Kalyangarh
	7. Basirhat
	8. Krishnagar
	9. Nabadwip
	10. Santipur
	11. Chakdah
	12. Asansol
	13. Midnapore
	14. Kharagpore
	15. English Bazar
	16. Balurghat
	17. Raiganj
	18. Jalpaiguri
	19. Darjeeling
	20. Kurseong
	21. Kalimpong
	22. Mirik
	23. Siliguri
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair
27. Chandigarh	1. Manimajra
28. Daman & Diu	Nil
29. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1. Silvassa
30. Delhi	1. Delhi
31. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry
	2. Karaikal
	3. Yanam

Statement-II

Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP)

(Rs in Lakhs)

Name of State/UT	1992-93 Central Funds released
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh . .	91.20
2. Arunachal Pradesh . .	9.00

1		2
3	Assam	11.45
4	Bihar	81.05
5	Goa	9.00
6	Gujarat	44.60
7	Haryana	12.65
8	Himachal Pradesh	9.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	9.00
10	Karnataka	77.85
11	Kerala	35.10
12	Madhya Pradesh	82.75
13	Maharashtra	125.35
14	Manipur	9.00
15	Meghalaya	9.00
16	Mizoram	9.00
17	Nagaland	9.00
18	Orissa	23.30
19	Punjab	24.00
20	Rajasthan	47.50
21	Sikkim	9.00
22	Tamil Nadu	118.00
23	Tripura	9.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	203.20
25	West Bengal	92.35
26	A & N Islands	15.00
27	Chandigarh	15.00
28	Daman & Diu	15.00
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.00
30	Delhi	30.65
31	Pondicherry	9.00
	TOTAL	1260.00

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI : Sir, the statement which has been laid on the Table is not satisfactory.

So far as constitution of committees to improve the quality of life of slum-dwellers is concerned, I would like to state that—it is also reported—by the end of 2000 AD, the population of slum-dwellers will be doubled, particularly, in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Bangalore and Ahmedabad. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government has any plans to implement the Basic Service Programme for slum dwellers on town-to-town basis and on city-to-city basid so far as Gujarat is concerned and what the particular time-limit is to improve the slums in all the States. This is my first supplementary.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, to illustrate a little more, I would like to say that in the Eighth Five-Year Plan, we proposed to cover 70 lakh slum population in the country. And Sir, so far we have already covered 16·25 lakhs of population.

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI : Sir, I am coming to my second supplementary. So far as allotment of amount is concerned, the Gujarat Government has got Rs. 44 lakhs and I would like to state that only eleven districts have been included so far as cities and towns are concerned. I would like to know whether the Government would look into the matter and see that the funds which have been allotted to the States have been utilized equally in respect of almost all the districts, not only in Gujarat, but also throughout the country.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, Gujarat has been given Rs. 44·6 lakhs. So far as the allocation or allotment of the amount to various towns is concerned, it depends upon the State Governments. Now, in Gujarat, 28 towns and cities have been covered so far.

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI : I want to know about all

the districts in the country. not only in Gujarat.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, we go by what is specified and worked out by the respective State Governments or respective authorities or respective project administrators. In the 8th Plan, we have an allocation of Rs. 100 crores and, actually, some part of this will go to Gujarat also.

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI : Sir, I seek your protection. My question was whether the amount which has been allotted to the States has gone to the districts and towns.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, I have already stated that we go by the towns and cities which are selected by the respective State Governments and the project administrators and not on the basis of districts.

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, I was going through the reply given by the honourable Minister, particularly Annexure II, according to which Maharashtra has been given 125·35 lakhs. I would like to know whether the amount allocated for the Scheme of Urban Basic Services during the year 1992-93 for the cities in Maharashtra is adequate and, if not, whether the Government proposes to increase allocation for the next year.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, the total allocation proposed for the whole country for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 18·00 crores and, out of this, a portion will certainly go to Maharashtra and I can supply separately the figures. I do not have the figures just now....*(Interruptions)*....I do not have the break-up of figures *(Interruptions)*...

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE : Sir, I do not want any dreak-up. My question is something else. I have asked a specific question about Maharashtra. They have allocated Rs. 125·35 lakhs. I asked whether this amount is adequate and, if it is not adequate, whether they are going to increase this amount for the next year. This was my specific question.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : The allocation is made on the basis of the percentage of poor people in urban areas. Naturally, Maharashtra has got rather a very large number of slum dwellers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Rest of it, you send to the hon. Member. Question Hour is over.

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: I am sorry, Sir, I am not happy with the answer....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will send the reply to you. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table— Shrimati Sheila Kaul.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*85. [*Transferred to 5th August*, 1993].

Price of Milk at Mother Dairy

*86. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL :
SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of Milk at Mother Dairy has been raised recently ;

(b) if so, the compulsions under which the price of milk were raised by Government; and

(c) what is its likely impact on the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.